

103D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1500

To designate certain Federal lands in the State of Utah as wilderness,
and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 25, 1993

Mr. HINCHEY (for himself, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. McHALE, Mr. STARK, Mr. EVANS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MACHTLEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. WAXMAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

A BILL

To designate certain Federal lands in the State of Utah
as wilderness, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Utah BLM Wilderness
5 Act of 1993”.

6 **SEC. 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

7 (a) NAME.—Each wilderness area named in a table
8 contained in title I shall be—

1 (1) the area referenced in the table, as gen-
2 erally depicted on the map entitled “Utah BLM Wil-
3 derness Proposed by H.R. 1500, 102d Congress”;
4 and

5 (2) known by the name given to it in that table.

6 (b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable
7 after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map
8 and a legal description of each wilderness area designated
9 under this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources
10 of the House of Representatives and with the Committee
11 on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. Each
12 such map and description shall have the same force and
13 effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of
14 clerical and typographical errors in such legal description
15 and map may be made. Each such map and legal descrip-
16 tion shall be on file and available for public inspection in
17 the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Manage-
18 ment, Department of the Interior.

19 (c) SECRETARY.—For the purposes of this Act, the
20 term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

21 **TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF** 22 **WILDERNESS**

23 **SEC. 101. GREAT BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.**

24 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that the Great
25 Basin region of western Utah is comprised of starkly beau-

1 tiful mountain ranges which rise as islands from the desert
 2 floor. Some, like Wah Wah Mountains, are arid and aus-
 3 tere, with massive cliff faces and leathery slopes speckled
 4 with pinyon and juniper. Others, like the Deep Creek and
 5 Stansbury Mountains, are high enough to draw moisture
 6 from passing clouds and support ecosystems found no-
 7 where else on earth. From bristlecone pine, the world's
 8 oldest living thing, to newly flowered mountain meadows,
 9 these islands of nature support remarkable biological di-
 10 versity and provide opportunities to experience the colossal
 11 silence of the Great Basin.

12 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect and manage
 13 so as to preserve the natural conditions of the Great Basin
 14 wilderness areas in western Utah and in furtherance of
 15 the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et
 16 seq.), the following lands in the State of Utah are hereby
 17 designated as wilderness and therefore as components of
 18 the National Wilderness Preservation System:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage
Cedar Mountains Wilderness	62,100
Conger Mountain Wilderness	20,400
Deep Creek Mountains Wilderness	90,200
Dugway Mountains Wilderness	23,100
Fish Springs Range Wilderness	55,200
Granite Peak Wilderness	16,000
House Range Wilderness	139,400
King Top Wilderness	78,800
Little Goose Creek Wilderness	1,300
Newfoundland Mountains Wilderness	23,300
Rockwell Wilderness	13,400
Silver Island Mountains Wilderness	27,200
Stansbury Mountains Wilderness	22,500
Wah Wah Mountains Wilderness	109,700
White Rock Range Wilderness	3,900

1 **SEC. 102. ZION AND MOJAVE DESERT WILDERNESS AREAS.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that Zion Na-
 3 tional Park’s renowned landscape of soaring cliff walls,
 4 forested plateaus, and deep narrow gorges extends beyond
 5 the boundaries of the park onto surrounding public lands
 6 managed by the Secretary through the Bureau of Land
 7 Management. From the pink sand dunes of Moquith
 8 Mountain to the golden pools of Beaver Dam Wash, the
 9 Zion and Mojave Desert wilderness areas encompass three
 10 major provinces of the Southwest: the sculpted canyon
 11 country of the Colorado Plateau, the Mojave Desert, and
 12 portions of the Great Basin—a rich mosaic of biological,
 13 archeological, and scenic diversity. One of the last remain-
 14 ing populations of endangered desert tortoise is found
 15 within this wilderness.

16 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect and manage
 17 so as to preserve the natural conditions of the Zion and
 18 Mojave Desert wilderness areas of Utah and in further-
 19 ance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C.
 20 1131 et seq.), the following lands in the State of Utah
 21 are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as com-
 22 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

Name of Wilderness Area and Unit	Approximate Acreage
Beaver Dam Slopes Wilderness:	
Beaver Dam Wash	24,900
Joshua Tree	13,500
Cottonwood Canyon Wilderness	11,500
Cougar Creek-Docs Pass Wilderness	29,400
Upper Kanab Creek Wilderness	42,200

Moquith Mountain Wilderness	26,500
Red Mountain Wilderness	18,500
Zion Wilderness:	
Beartrap Canyon	40
Black Ridge	21,800
Canaan Mountain	52,100
Deep Creek	7,100
Goose Creek	89
LaVerkin Creek	567
Orderville Canyon	6,500
North Fork Virgin River	1,040
Parunuweap Canyon	37,700
Red Butte	804
Spring Canyon	4,400
Taylor Creek Canyon	35
The Watchman	600

1 **SEC. 103. GRAND STAIRCASE AND KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU**

2 **WILDERNESS AREAS.**

3 (a) GRAND STAIRCASE.—

4 (1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that the
5 area known as the Grand Staircase rises more than
6 6,000 feet in a series of great cliffs and plateaus
7 from the depths of the Grand Canyon to the forested
8 rim of Bryce Canyon. It spans six major life zones,
9 from the lower Sonoran Desert to alpine forest, and
10 encompasses geologic formations which display
11 3,000,000,000 years of earth history. Wildlands,
12 managed by the Secretary through the Bureau of
13 Land Management, line the intricate canyon system
14 of the Paria River and form a vital wilderness cor-
15 ridor connection to the deserts and forests of these
16 national parks.

17 (2) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect and
18 manage so as to preserve the natural conditions of

1 the wilderness area known as the Great Staircase
 2 and in furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness
 3 Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following lands in
 4 the State of Utah are hereby designated as wilder-
 5 ness and therefore as components of the National
 6 Wilderness Preservation System:

Name of Wilderness Area and Unit	Approximate Acreage
Grand Staircase Wilderness:	
Box Canyon	2,300
Cockscomb	10,300
East of Bryce	900
Mud Spring Canyon	55,100
Paria-Hackberry	158,700
Squaw and Willis Creek	22,300
The Blues-Table Cliff	18,700

7 (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

8 (1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that east
 9 of the Paria River lies the Kaiparowitz Plateau, one
 10 of the most rugged and isolated wilderness regions
 11 in the United States, a lonely, windswept land of
 12 harsh beauty, distant vistas, and a remarkable vari-
 13 ety of plant and animal species. Ancient forests,
 14 abundant big game animals, and 22 species of
 15 raptors thrive undisturbed on its grassland mesa
 16 tops.

17 (2) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect and
 18 manage so as to preserve the Kaiparowitz Plateau
 19 and in furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness
 20 Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following lands in

1 the State of Utah are hereby designated as wilder-
 2 ness and therefore as components of the National
 3 Wilderness Preservation System:

Name of Wilderness Area and Unit	Approximate Acreage
Kaiparowits Wilderness:	
Burning Hills	68,400
Carcass Canyon	72,600
Cave Point	4,800
Fiftymile Bench	11,100
Fiftymile Mountain	173,900
Horse Spring Canyon	27,900
Nipple Bench	31,600
Squaw Canyon	11,200
Wahweap-Paradise Canyon	228,000
Warm Creek	21,000

4 **SEC. 104. ESCALANTE CANYONS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that enchanting
 6 glens and coves carved in massive sandstone cliffs, spring-
 7 watered hanging gardens, and the silence of ancient
 8 Anasazi ruins are exemplary of the unique features that
 9 entice hikers, campers, and sightseers from around the
 10 world to Escalante Canyon. This wilderness links the
 11 spruce fir forests of the 11,000 foot Aquarius Plateau with
 12 winding slickrock canyons that flow into Lake Powell. It
 13 protects critical habitat for deer, elk, and wild bighorn
 14 sheep, as well as the scenic integrity of one of Utah’s most
 15 popular natural areas.

16 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect and manage
 17 so as to preserve Escalante Canyon wilderness areas and
 18 in furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16
 19 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following lands in the State of

1 Utah are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore
 2 as components of the National Wilderness Preservation
 3 System:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage
Colt Mesa	23,500
Dogwater Creek	3,500
Fortymile Gulch	640
Fremont Gorge	19,400
Hurricane Wash	4,300
Long Canyon	16,400
North Escalante Canyons	144,000
Notom Bench	8,400
Phipps-Death Hollow	43,500
Scorpion	38,100
Steep Creek	34,400
Studhorse Peaks	9,500

4 **SEC. 105. HENRY MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that the last
 6 mountain range to be discovered and named by early ex-
 7 plorers in the contiguous United States, the Henry Moun-
 8 tains, still retains its wild and mysterious character.
 9 Fluted badlands adorn the flanks of 11,000 foot Mount
 10 Ellen and Mount Pennell, containing islands of critical
 11 habitat for mule deer and the largest herd of free-roaming
 12 buffalo in the Nation. Despite their relative accessibility,
 13 the Henry Mountains remain one of the wildest, least-
 14 known ranges in the United States.

15 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect and manage
 16 so as to preserve the Henry Mountains and in furtherance
 17 of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131
 18 et seq.), the following lands in the State of Utah are here-

- 1 by designated as wilderness and therefore as components
 2 of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

Name of Wilderness Area and Unit	Approximate Acreage
Henry Mountains Wilderness:	
Bull Mountain	12,400
Bullfrog Creek	36,900
Mount Ellen-Blue Hills	116,900
Mount Hillers	18,600
Mount Pennell	141,200
Ragged Mountain	23,300

3 **SEC. 106. DIRTY DEVIL RIVER WILDERNESS AREAS.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that the Dirty
 5 Devil River, once the fortress hideout of outlaw Butch
 6 Cassidy's Wild Bunch, has sculpted a maze of slickrock
 7 canyons through an imposing landscape of monoliths and
 8 inaccessible mesas. This isolated and remote area, long a
 9 barrier to civilization and would-be colonists, now beckons
 10 a different type of explorer, the modern recreationist, who
 11 seeks to experience solitude and isolation amid spectacular
 12 beauty.

13 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect and manage
 14 so as to preserve the Dirty Devil River wilderness areas
 15 in southeast Utah and in furtherance of the purposes of
 16 the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following
 17 lands in the State of Utah are hereby designated as wilder-
 18 ness and therefore as components of the National Wilder-
 19 ness Preservation System:

Name of Wilderness Area and Unit	Approximate Acreage
Dirty Devil Wilderness:	
Dirty Devil-French Springs	175,300
Fiddler Butte	88,200

1 **SEC. 107. CEDAR MESA WILDERNESS AREAS.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that over a thou-
 3 sand years ago, the Anasazi Indian culture flourished in
 4 the slickrock canyons and on the pinyon-covered mesas of
 5 southeastern Utah. Evidence of their ancient presence per-
 6 vades the Cedar Mesa area where haunting cliff dwellings,
 7 rock art, and ceremonial kivas embellish sandstone over-
 8 hangs and isolated benchlands. This area cries out for pro-
 9 tection from the vandalism and theft of these unique cul-
 10 tural resources. These wilderness areas are drawn to pro-
 11 tect both the Nation's archaeological heritage and extraor-
 12 dinary wilderness scenic and ecological values.

13 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect and manage
 14 so as to preserve the Cedar Mesa wilderness areas and
 15 in furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16
 16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following lands in the State of
 17 Utah are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore
 18 as components of the National Wilderness Preservation
 19 System:

Name of Wilderness Area and Unit	Approximate Acreage
White Canyon Wilderness:	
Gravel and Long Canyon	35,000
Cheesebox Canyon	28,500
Harmony Flat	9,100
Fortknocker Canyon	12,400
San Juan-Anasazi Wilderness:	
Arch and Mule Canyon	15,300
Comb Ridge	15,000
Fish and Owl Creek	59,000
Grand Gulch	139,800
Nokai dome	93,400
Road Canyon	60,100

San Juan River	13,200
Squaw and Cross Canyons Wilderness:	
Squaw and Papoose Canyons	6,580
Cross Canyon	1,000
Dark Canyon Wilderness:	
Dark Canyon	126,500
Sheep Canyon	3,700
Glen Canyon Wilderness:	
Mancos Mesa	108,700
Little Rockies	60,000

1 **SEC. 108. CANYONLANDS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that Arches and
3 Canyonlands National Parks safeguard only a small por-
4 tion of the extraordinary red-hued, cliff-walled canyonland
5 region of the Colorado Plateau. Canyons with rushing pe-
6 rennial streams, natural arches, bridges, and towers, and
7 the gorges of the Green, Colorado, and Dolores Rivers lie
8 on adjacent wildlands managed by the Secretary through
9 the Bureau of Land Management. Designation of this wil-
10 derness achieves a wholeness of protection for this
11 erosional masterpiece of nature and the rich pockets of
12 wildlife found within its expanded boundaries.

13 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect and manage
14 so as to preserve the canyonland wilderness areas near
15 Arches and Canyonlands National Parks and in further-
16 ance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C.
17 1131 et seq.), the following lands in the State of Utah
18 are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as com-
19 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

Approximate

Name of Wilderness Area and Unit	Acreage
Canyonlands Basin Wilderness:	
Bridger Jack Mesa	32,700
Butler Wash	28,300
Goose Neck	8,300
Harts Point	62,800
Indian Creek	27,000
Shafer Canyon	3,000
Labyrinth Wilderness:	
Labyrinth Canyon	120,000
Horseshoe Canyon	51,700
Arches-Lost Spring Wilderness	16,900
La Sal Canyons Wilderness:	
Beaver Creek	28,200
Fisher Towers	15,100
Granite Creek	5,100
Mary Jane Canyon	24,200
Mill Creek	15,700
Negro Bill Canyon	20,600
Seweump Mesa	600
Behind-The-Rocks Wilderness:	
Hunter Canyon	4,000
Goldbar Canyon	12,500
Hatch Wash	14,300
Behind-The-Rocks	20,300
Westwater Wilderness:	
Black Ridge	5,100
Westwater Canyon	32,500

1 SEC. 109. SAN RAFAEL SWELL WILDERNESS AREAS.

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that the San
3 Rafael Swell towers above the desert like a wilderness cas-
4 tle, ringed by thousand-foot ramparts of Navajo Sand-
5 stone. Its highlands have been fractured by uplift and
6 scooped hollow by erosion over countless millennia, leaving
7 a tremendous basin punctuated by mesas, buttes, and can-
8 yons and traversed by sediment-laden desert streams.
9 Among other places, the San Rafael wilderness offers ex-
10 ceptional back country opportunities in the colorful Wild
11 Horse Badlands, the monoliths of North Caineville Mesa,
12 the rock towers of Cliff Wash, and the dark volcanic

1 mountains bordering Capitol Reef National Park. The
 2 mountains within this wilderness are among Utah's most
 3 productive habitat for Desert Bighorn Sheep.

4 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect and manage
 5 so as to preserve the San Rafael Swell wilderness areas
 6 and in furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act
 7 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following lands in the State
 8 of Utah are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore
 9 as components of the National Wilderness Preservation
 10 System:

Name of Wilderness Area and Unit	Approximate Acreage
San Rafael Wilderness:	
Cedar Mountain	14,500
Devils Canyon	21,500
Hondu Country	18,900
Jones Bench	2,800
Limestone Cliffs	21,300
Mexican Mountain	102,600
Muddy Creek	246,300
Mussentuchit Badlands	23,000
Red Desert	36,800
San Rafael Reef	95,000
Sids Mountain	95,800
Upper Muddy Creek	17,000
Wild Horse Mesa	57,400

11 **SEC. 110. BOOK CLIFFS AND UINTA BASIN WILDERNESS**

12 **AREAS.**

13 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that the Book
 14 Cliffs and Uinta Basin wilderness areas offer a unique
 15 quality of wilderness big game hunting opportunities in
 16 verdant high-plateau forests, multi-day float trips down
 17 the Green River in Desolation Canyon, and opportunity
 18 for calm water canoe weekends on the White River. The

1 long rampart of the Book Cliffs bounds the area on the
 2 south, while seldom-visited uplands, dissected by the rivers
 3 and streams, slope away to the north into the Uinta Basin.
 4 Bighorn sheep, elk, mule deer, bear, and cougar all flour-
 5 ish in the back country of the Book Cliffs.

6 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect and manage
 7 so as to preserve the Book Cliffs area and in furtherance
 8 of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131
 9 et seq.), the following lands in the State of Utah are here-
 10 by designated as wilderness and therefore as components
 11 of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

Name of Wilderness Area and Unit	Approximate Acreage
Desolation Canyon Wilderness:	
Eastern Book Cliffs	154,600
Desolation Canyon	527,100
Turtle Canyon	36,900
White River Wilderness	9,700
Greater Dinosaur Wilderness:	
Bull Canyon	500
Diamond Breaks	7,800
Daniels Canyon	5,300
Moonshine Draw	3,500
Cold Springs Mountain	3,400
Wild Mountain	600

12 **TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE** 13 **PROVISIONS**

14 **SEC. 201. ADMINISTRATION.**

15 Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas
 16 designated under this Act shall be administered by the
 17 Secretary in accordance with section 603 of the Federal
 18 Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C.

1 1782) and the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing
2 areas designated by that Act as wilderness.

3 **SEC. 202. WATER.**

4 (a) RESERVATION.—(1) With respect to each wilder-
5 ness area designated by this Act, Congress hereby reserves
6 a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes of this
7 Act. The priority date of such reserved rights shall be the
8 date of enactment of this Act.

9 (2) The Secretary and all other officers of the United
10 States shall take all steps necessary to protect the rights
11 reserved by paragraph (1), including the filing by the Sec-
12 retary of a claim for the quantification of such rights in
13 any present or future appropriate stream adjudication in
14 the courts of the State of Utah in which the United States
15 is or may be joined and which is conducted in accordance
16 with section 208 of the Act of July 10, 1952 (66 Stat.
17 56; 44 U.S.C. 666, commonly referred to as the
18 “McCarran Act”).

19 (b) PRIOR RIGHTS NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this
20 Act shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction
21 of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United
22 States in the State of Utah on or before the date of enact-
23 ment of this Act.

24 (c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The Federal water
25 rights reserved by this Act are specific to the wilderness

1 areas located in the State of Utah designated by this Act.
2 Nothing in this Act related to reserved Federal water shall
3 be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to
4 any future designations, nor shall it constitute an interpre-
5 tation of any other Act or any designation made pursuant
6 thereto.

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